

FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ARMY.  
HIS ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.  
Advance Against Fredericksburg.  
THE ORDERS FOR THE MOVEMENT

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.  
MOVEMENT AGAINST THE ENEMY'S REAR.

THE PLAN OF THE ATTACK.  
PREPARATIONS FOR THE CROSSING

Part of the Army Reported Across  
the River.

From Headquarters.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 22, 1863.  
The term pending for the past three days has been moderate, leaving the roads in the worst possible condition.

There is at present no indication of a change of wind.  
Gen. Burnside's Address to his Troops.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 22, 1863.  
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the Rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battlefields accomplish this achievement and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE.  
LEWIS BICKER, JR., Asst. Adj. Gen.

The Orders for a Movement of the Army—  
A Postponement—Condition of the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
LATE GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 20, 1863.

Two days ago, throughout the entire army, there were the most unmistakable signs of an immediate intention to advance against the enemy. The advance had in fact commenced, and the pontoon train had started for its destination. The preliminary orders had all been issued; the surgeons had been summoned by the timorous, suddenly seized with nameless and indescribable diseases, while others were animated with the excitement of an impending battle. Since then the movement has been twice postponed for 24 hours, and there is now a suspicion that it may be still further delayed—perhaps indefinitely.

Our own opinion is that the excessively cold weather, which suddenly set in just as the movement was to commence, has occasioned the delay. A slight wound on such days as we have just seen, would seriously endanger life, and mercy to the army demanded that a battle should not be offered at such a time. It may be that the enemy, who have exhibited too much knowledge of what was in progress, have shown by counter movements that our plans would probably have proved unsuccessful. There is probably no point available for a crossing, at which the enemy have not constructed rifle pits, or loopholed blockhouses. Several officers who were yesterday reconnoitering the course of the river, fancied they had discovered a quiet spot, suitable for the bridges, which had escaped the vigilance of the enemy. Leaving their horses in the woods, they dropped down to the bottom lands through which the river courses, and scrutinizing the secluded locality, were unable to discover any signs of rifle pits or Rebels. Presently, however, several graybacks were seen moving from behind a grassy embankment, which proved to have been converted into a defense against the crossing of the river. We may look for a warm reception from the sharpshooters whenever and wherever the operations of the bridge-builders are commenced.

There has been much given to the public of late calculated to diminish the good opinion in which the Army of the Potomac has previously been held. Those who have been recently exaggerating the discontent and discouragement of the soldiers, will seize with avidity upon the fact of the recent mutiny of a German battery, to confirm their high-colored reports. Such stories do great injustice to the army and injury to the service. Nothing like what they have represented in reality exists. It is true that a prolonged period of inactivity, during which the men have been unpaid, and unable to purchase anything for themselves or send money to their families, has occasioned many murmurings and complaints; yet nothing like disloyalty or insubordination can with any truth be said to pervade the army.

It is very easy for a person who seldom moves a furlong from his tent, given ten minutes to speculating then to observing, to sit luxuriously in camp, and absorbing the opinions of some fault-finding, discontented officer, to inflame the country with distorted imaginings of the disloyalty of the army and the incompetency of its generals. But, on the other hand, it is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the sentiment of an immense body of men. There is great danger of hasty generalizations, of taking the opinion of a dozen men in a single corps and inferring therefrom the opinion of 150,000 men. When we lately returned to the army, having been several weeks absent, there had apparently arisen a change in the morale of the men, whom we had believed immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg to have been in excellent spirit. A more extended observation has produced the conviction that the discontent, where it does exist, is not of a kind to give serious cause for apprehension, and that the existence of this demoralization is by no means general. Perhaps a visit from the Paymaster—perhaps a good day's march—would clear the atmosphere from the slightest signs of discontent.

There is still another thing which might in some quarters improve the morale of the army. Great damage has undoubtedly been done by certain newspapers which have excited among the soldiers a distrust of their generals. The army was in excellent spirits after the battle of Fredericksburg, believing that they were immediately to renew the attempt and gain a victory. Soon came to the army a class of newspapers characterizing the battle as a "fruitless butchery," and "a terrible slaughter," and some began to believe that they had been mercilessly sacrificed. This demoralization will be found to

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exist mostly in those parts of the army where those papers circulate which attempt to inflame the soldiers with hostility to the Government and their Generals. It is very unseemly for those journals which have done so much to create whatever discontent may exist, to horrify the public with distorted and exaggerated images of what they have largely helped to create.

The recent mutiny, of which there are many and various versions already circulating in camp, was simply and wholly this: Company C of the New-York Artillery Battalion informed their Sergeant that they would not turn out to fight until they were paid. The Sergeant told the Lieutenant, the Lieutenant told the Adjutant-General, who in turn told Gen. Hayes. The General immediately ordered that unless they should consent to turn out the company should be shot down. This morning, accordingly, Capt. Graham had ready a section of his battery, and it was arranged that the Adjutant-General should address them in German preparatory to executing the threat. The company hearing of it, quietly communicated to their Sergeant, and he to his Lieutenant, and he again to the Adjutant-General, and finally to Gen. Hayes, that they would obey orders without any hesitation. The *status quo* was accordingly restored, and Battery C, New-York Battalion, is as loyal as ever, the Paymaster having since arrived and supplied them with their full arrears in greenbacks.

BARTLETT.

Movement of the Army—The Rear of the Enemy's Position to be Attacked—The Troops in Excellent Spirits—The Preparations for the Movement—The Plan of Attack—Preparations for the Crossing—Everything Depending again on Tardy Pontoons.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAKERS FORD OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK. }  
Six miles above Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.  
All day and late into the night, the artillery has been rolling and rumbling forward, and all the highways and byways have been rendered useful by hurrying rapidly toward the forces destined for striking the "great and mortal blow," which Gen. Burnside truly says "is due to the country." For a few hours only have the Left and Center Grand Divisions been accumulating their numbers in the vicinity of this position, and every pasture and woodland is now gleaming with bivouac fires. Many thousand troops are now concentrated at the point where Gen. Burnside, having seized upon the diversion of the enemy to another quarter, has determined to push his army across the Rappahannock and attack the enemy in the rear of their fortifications at Fredericksburg.

The result is now trembling in the balance. The timely arrival of the pontoons, with the friendly cooperation of all the other elements which are involved in the issue, we trust, will bring us a decisive victory. But the present situation fills us with apprehensions for the morrow. The pontoons already due have not yet arrived, and a cold and pelting rain-storm excites the fear that destiny is not in our favor. Great chances are to be tried to-morrow, and we await the issue with the greatest solicitude.

The movement which is now in progress was ordered to commence on Sunday morning. It was postponed for some reason until Monday. On Monday it was again postponed until Tuesday, when at 9 o'clock a. m. Gen. Franklin's Grand Division, the 6th Army Corps (Gen. Smith) in the advance, commenced moving from their position, five miles below Falmouth, toward Gen. Burnside's headquarters. Hooker's Center Grand Division commenced its march at 11 o'clock a. m., and being nearer the destination of its movement, proceeded Franklin toward Banks Ford. To make the advance those roads were used which were sufficiently back from the river to prevent the enemy from observing it. The Warrenton turnpike was accordingly reached not by the direct route through Falmouth, but by way of Stoneman's Station and roads which had been prepared by the astute and difficult labor of the Pioneer Corps.

The battle which we look for on the morrow will be the ultimate test of the morale of the army; but if we could infer anything from the animated appearance of the men and the alacrity of their marching, and the shouts and hurrahs which arose from the various camps, as their comrades marched through them toward the scene of the conflict, and the endless artillery train moved onward, we should have not a doubt but that the army would show itself to be in the same good condition which it has always exhibited in its past career.

The circular of Gen. Burnside has been read to the entire army. The army has received it as a pledge of success. The men have not received its gratulatory allusions to the recent victories in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, with critical inquiries about the failure at Vicksburg or the loss of cannon at Murfreesboro, but had rejoiced to take courage from its inspiring utterances, and have faith in the triumphant issue of the impending movement. Cheer on cheer has arisen from the army on receiving the encouraging words of Gen. Burnside. I feel certain that whatever the issue, it will not prove disastrous because the men have not fought well enough.

The preparations for the movement have been most careful and thorough. Roads have been built to a dozen places upon the river, that the enemy threatened at various points might thereby be left in perplexity in regard to our intentions, and that a favorable diversion in any direction might be immediately turned to advantage by crossing rapidly at a point distant from where the enemy had concentrated. Every point of the river has been carefully examined and the possibility of protecting a crossing with the artillery been fully studied. The fullest military maps have been elaborated and guides have been instructed and rendered familiar with the numerous roads and byways necessary for the rapid concentration of the army.

These preparations hint at the plan of Gen. Burnside. Threatening the enemy by military roads leading to the Rappahannock along a line of more than thirty miles, he has compelled the enemy to extend and scatter his forces. Then ascertaining the weakest point, he has rapidly and secretly concentrated his army, reserving only enough to make a feint in another direction, and cause the enemy to be in a false position. Thus, by threatening many points the enemy are to be rendered, if possible, unable to distinguish between the feint and the point where an attack is actually intended. If the plan is successful, and we are able, now, to cross the army which we have assembled at this point, we shall drive the force which is before us, and capture, by a flank movement, the fortifications of the enemy at Fredericksburg. The enemy are to-night known to be down the river, expecting a crossing below the city. Not 10,000 men are opposite to us. If we

cross the river in the morning, victory is ours. If the bridges are delayed and delays are suffered, the enemy, with their known rapidity, will meet us in strength and render success doubtful. We are impatiently and anxiously looking for the arrival of the pontoons. It was the original intention that Hooker's Grand Division should have crossed several miles above at the United States Ford. We believe the plan has been changed, and both Hooker and Franklin are to throw their Grand Divisions across the river at Banks Ford.

The locality chosen for the construction of the bridges and the crossing of the army is six miles from Falmouth. The river makes a horseshoe bend at this place, and the pontoons are to be built at the heel of the horseshoe, below the ford. One feature offers a serious obstacle to the success of the undertaking. From a hill the Rebels with artillery can sweep the bridge. Traverses have, however, been constructed, and it is expected that the guns protected by them will silence the batteries which the enemy may post upon this commanding position. These traverses are being constructed by the 136th N. Y. V., who are now toiling faithfully in the rain and cold at midnight. Opposite the place for the bridges is a Rebel rifle-pit, which fortunately is but an extension of the line of the bridges, and is exposed to the fire of the battery which is posted upon this bank of the river.

A brigade of infantry, in command of the Rebel Gen. Wilcox, is guarding the passage of the river. These forces we shall encounter upon the first effort at crossing. The exciting and hazardous effort of building the bridges will be assisted by the crossing of a large number of men in boats—the plan which proved so successful at Fredericksburg. It is understood that a train of 40 boats, filled with armed men, and rowed over by the bridge-builders, will clear the Rebel rifle pits and the opposite bank, and render the rapid construction of the bridges more certain.

Since writing the above it is learned that the head of the bridge train has arrived to within half a mile of the river. The storm is raging with increasing severity; which, however intolerable it may be to the soldiers who are sitting and shivering around their bivouac fires, will prove a valuable cover for the secrecy of the bridge-building. I fear little the rain may so soften the roads that the progress of the boats will be seriously impeded.

The night is very dark, and the posting of the artillery in the places designated will be a task of the greatest difficulty. Calcium lights are at Gen. Burnside's disposal, and the darkness may be made light as day for the workmen. When all is ready a few hours ought to finish the bridges. We are waiting to be warned by the noise of the artillery or the riflemen that the work upon the bridges has commenced. Before closing this dispatch we hope to say that the work, if not completed, is well advanced.

Should Fortune smile favorably upon our undertaking during the next twelve hours, we hope to have driven the enemy before us, and have gained the rear of Fredericksburg. Then it is expected that Sumner's Grand Division will cross the Rappahannock near Falmouth. Then will follow the building of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Timbers are all ready, every beam and plank, and they will be thrown together with the greatest rapidity, and communication established by rail with our supplies. This has been a considered beforehand by Gen. Burnside, and every matter arranged, as if success were absolutely certain.

Signal's Corps, one division of which has been for some time above Falmouth, upon the river, is expected to act as reserve, and follow up the rear of the army. The extreme right has been for some weeks guarded by this corps, which, we regret to say, is not expected to participate in the first of the fighting to-morrow.

No demonstration has occurred upon the picket lines—now after midnight. All is as quiet as usual upon the other side of the river. But while the enemy can hardly be failed to observe the bivouac fires of our forces, which have appeared to-night in such unusual numbers, the wind, which is blowing strongly from their position, will carry no noise of the artillery wagons or the bridge train.

BARTLETT.

The Movement Commenced—The Routes Taken by the Grand Divisions—Secrecy of the Plan—The Feeling in the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, }  
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., }  
Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863—8 p. m. }  
The movement has at last commenced. At 11 a. m. to-day, the reserve artillery and Birney's infantry division of Gen. Hooker's command crossed the railroad at Stoneman's Station, and moved, via Hartwood Church, up the Rappahannock, by a road three miles back from it, and of course concealed from the Rebel camps and pickets on the south side of the river. Two hours later, the remainder of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division took the road.

Franklin's Grand Division, like Hooker's, in heavy marching order, also started at 11 o'clock, moving in the same direction, though by a route nearer the river. Some of his stragglers, his baggage and ammunition trains, were visible from the Rebel camps, which, for some purpose, must have been done intentionally.

Sumner's Grand Division has not yet moved. As yet it holds the front here, and is in full view of the enemy. It remained in position as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There has been very unusual reticence in regard to this movement. Up to this time even the corps commanders do not know the plan, which seems to be confined to Burnside and his Grand Division Generals. It is at least gratifying to know that such a secret can be kept in the army.

How far Franklin and Hooker have progressed to-night we are not advised. It is believed, however, that they are to cross the river at United States Ford, twelve miles above this point. Whether Sumner crosses at the same point or makes a feigned or real attempt one mile above is also unknown.

spite of all that has been said of their demoralization, the troops marched along in the crisp air this morning right blithely and cheerily.

You have probably received Burnside's order to the troops announcing that they are about to meet the enemy once more. It was published to all the regiments to-day, and has had an excellent effect. In most cases they received it with lusty, vociferous cheers.

A heavy rain is falling to-night. It is prophetic of trouble for the artillery train; and Hooker's and Franklin's men, in their bivouacs, must find it dreary enough.

A. D. R.

The Rappahannock Crossed.  
FALMOUTH, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.  
The Washington Star of yesterday is received. It has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under command of Major-Gen. Burnside:

"The understanding in Washington to-day is, that a portion of the Army of the Potomac, General Hooker's Division, has at last certainly crossed the Rappahannock, and that the movement took place yesterday."

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.  
A REBEL COTTON SHIP BURNED.

THE U. S. STEAMER COLUMBIA ASHORE.  
Surrender of Her Officers and Crew.

Advance of Union Forces in North Carolina  
WILMINGTON OR WELDON THREATENED.

60,000 TROOPS ON THE MARCH.  
ATTACK ON FORT CASWELL.

General Burnside Reported Across the  
Rappahannock.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1863.  
Southern papers are received, and contain the following important intelligence:

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 19th of January. A vessel, supposed to be the steamer *Huntress*, laden with 400 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Wash Channel last night.

"It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Unionists and prevented their advance from Newbern.

"The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro Inlet, and her commander, twelve officers and twenty-eight men surrendered to Col. Lamb on the 17th inst."

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 19th inst. says: We have the following important intelligence from North Carolina:

The following is just received from Kingston, N. C.: To-day's dispatch says that the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday 18 miles below.

The enemy are supposed to be in strong force and on the advance.

They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movements on Wilmington or Weldon.

The Unionists are 60,000 strong, and have 30 days' rations.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
The Amendments to the Financial Measure

THE NEW MONITORS IN A GALE.

Gallant Performance by the Weehawken.

DESERTING OFFICERS TO BE PUNISHED.

The Case of Census-Superintendent Kennedy.

AMOUNT OF DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Promotions for Deserving General Officers.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURE.  
Seven sections of the Ways and Means bill (printed in full in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 7) were considered to-day in Committee of the Whole. The material amendment of the first provides that in borrowing the \$200,000,000, \$300,000,000 shall be borrowed for the current fiscal year, and \$200,000,000 for the next fiscal year, on twenty-year bonds, at not exceeding six per cent, payable in coin semi-annually. The clause limiting the Secretary of the Treasury to sell in selling the bonds was stricken out. He can sell on the best terms he can obtain for Treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness.

The second section, as amended, provides for \$400,000,000 interest-bearing Treasury notes at three years interest, not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually in coin, and convertible at the will of the holder into legal-tender notes, and payable to the creditors of the Government, and receivable for all dues to the Government save duties on imports.

The third section, as amended, provides for three hundred millions Legal Tender Notes in the usual form. In accordance with the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury, the clause authorizing the holder to fund them at any time in 20-year 6 per cent bonds, was stricken out. But they are to be received at par at any time on a sale of bonds or a Government loan; and this same quality or privilege attaches to the interest-bearing notes.

The fourth section, providing for the issue of fractional notes in lieu of postal currency, is amended only in matters of form. The fifth section, concerning the deposit of coin in the Sub-Treasury, has been amended so as to allow the issue of one-fifth more certificates than the coin on deposit. The sixth section has received only formal and unimportant amendments. The seventh section is entirely new, and provides that coupons may be used in the payment of duties on imports for 30 days before they become due, or at any time after, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary. The eighth section, originally the seventh, relating to the taxing of bank circulation, opened a very wide field of discussion. The only material amendments adopted were that branch banks should be taxed the same as the parent banks on the capital held by them. That fractional notes should be taxed five per cent. That bank deposits should be taxed two per cent on the same scale in reference to capital, as bank circulation. The vote on this was taken by tellers, and stood 59 to 48. It may not be adopted when the bill goes out of Committee to the House. It caused a flutter. It is proper to say that the disposition to hold on to big deposits, and the big banks in cities, was unmistakable in the debate and voting to-day. Every essential amendment thus far made has been adopted save the payment in coin of the interest on the three-year Treasury notes. He wanted it paid in legal tender. When the final vote will be taken is uncertain—not before Monday next probably.

THE WEELAWKEN IN A GALE.  
The Weehawken arrived at Hampton Roads this morning, three days from New-York, having ridden out one of the most terrific gales experienced along the coast for months. Capt. Rodgers telegraphs the history of the voyage to the Navy Department. When off the Delaware Breakwater, the tug which had the Weehawken in tow—fringed by the coming gale—put in, but Capt. Rodgers stood on his course, saying that he wanted to see what stuff his vessel was made of.

The storm of Tuesday night was a hurricane. The waves ran 30 feet and rolled over the deck. A little water leaked in at some of the port holes, and there was a slight leakage forward, but no damage was done, and no repairs are required. Nothing has yet been heard from the *Nahant*, but the Department is persuaded of her safety, believing her to be a better vessel than the *Weehawken*. A tug has been sent down to see if she be at the Delaware Breakwater.

OFFICERS NAMED FOR DISMISSAL.  
The names of one hundred and fifty officers are now before the Secretary of War, as candidates for dismissal from the service for absence from their commands without leave. A panacea for this crime of desertion is in preparation in Congress, and will surely be perfected into a law, to reduce all such officers to the ranks. The same law will force deserting privates to serve out the full term of their enlistments with the time of their absence added on.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.  
The Bankrupt bill will receive consideration after the disposal of the great question of finance. The feeling in favor of its justice and policy is growing.

COL. VANDEVELER AND THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING DOUBLE PAY.  
It is due to Col. Vandevler, accused yesterday, on the strength of assertions made on the floor of the House, of having drawn pay both as a Colonel and a Major, to say that that statement was subsequently explained by his colleague, Mr. Wilson, thus:

"He received his pay as Colonel, and that when he came here he received his pay as a member of the House, and then refunded to the paymaster the amount he had received as Colonel, and that he did not receive his pay as member of the House until he had made arrangements for refunding the amount he had received as Colonel."

THE CASE OF CENSUS-SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.  
The House Judiciary Committee in the matter of the letter of Superintendent Kennedy of the Census Bureau, to Jake Thompson, published in THE TRIBUNE, will report a resolution substantially that Mr. Kennedy did write the letter, that he still holds office under the Government, and will report the testimony to the House, and ask to be discharged from his further consideration.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.  
A large additional batch of military nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. Forty Major and forty-seven Brigadier-Generals now await the action of the President's constitutional advisers. The law limiting the number of the former to 49 and of the latter to 200 still stands on the statute-book, and over 30 of the former and 190 of the latter, who have already been confirmed, are still in the service.

DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.  
Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, never made the assertion that only four millions of demand notes are out. He says that there are about eleven millions out. The business done over his counter yesterday amounted to twenty-six millions and a half.

MR. DAWES OFFENDED.  
Mr. Dawes has determined to resign the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Elections, for that he was refused the floor yesterday at a time when, by parliamentary courtesy, he was entitled to it; and that the decision of the Speaker to that effect was practically sustained by sixty of his Republican brethren.

THE HAHN AND FLANDERS ELECTION CASE.  
In the Hahn and Flanders election case more testimony is to be taken. It is probable that the Committee will report against their claims on the ground that there was not allowed to the loyal voters a free expression of sentiment.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.  
Judge W. T. Ott of New-Albany, Ind., has been nominated as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He is understood to be Secretary Usher's selection, as Secretary Usher was Secretary Smith's selection. PROMOTIONS FOR DESERVING GENERAL OFFICERS.

Among the promotions asked by the President to-day are those of Gens. Heintzelmann, Hooker and Sumner, for meritorious service, dating their commissions back to embrace different battles where they severally distinguished themselves.

ARMING THE SLAVES.  
A member of the Government, high in office, replied to a Congressman to-day, who called his attention to an article in *The Chronicle*, urging the immediate arming of the slaves, that editors who purposed to write on that theme had better hurry up, or they would be outstripped by the action of the War Department, already far advanced on that good war path.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.  
The following soldiers have died in the hospitals here since our last report:

Edwards Key, B. 124 Pa. David H. Payne, D. 37 N. Y. John Foster, C. 2 Mass. Owen Kullback, G. 39 N. Y. C. Hutchins, G. 124 Pa. Henry Lickly, G. 123 N. Y. Rich. A. E. Rice, D. 1. I. Cav. — Oxford, A. 3 M. H. Cav. Harry Rupp, 1. 59 Pa. Anson Smith, H. 149 Pa. C. H. Luce, A. 107 N. Y. Wm. H. Cobb, H. 123 N. Y. Geo. Mauer, I. 7 N. Y. Art. Samuel Hunsicker, E. 129 Pa. David Rogers, C. 149 Pa. T. Conway, teamster, G. M. D. John Gratin, 1. 145 Pa. Corp. B. Vanetta, C. 145 Pa. Geo. B. Linnemann, G. 145 Pa. Wm. H. Row, teamster, G. M. D. Finney, E. 27 Me. A. Stickland, A. 111. S. Inf. Cor. G. R. Steyer, H. 100 N. Y. G. R. Robinson, G. 145 N. Y. Elias Hooper, H. 23 N. Y. David Cronin, H. 145 Pa. Chas. Z. Wile, G. 145 Pa. Ebn's S. Allen, D. 20 Ma. Beal Burwell, H. 145 Pa. John Lindsey, E. 111 Pa. Cor. Thos. Pantan, G. 69 N. Y. R. Hendzel, 1. 81 Pa. Jas. Moore, E. 8 Pa. Res. C. F. Ellis, I. 20 Mass. Sgt. Wm. Lyons, G. 145 N. Y. Sgt. L. T. Sangree, C. 53 Pa. Sgt. T. B. Jackson, H. 124 Pa.

[All information relative to deceased soldiers may be obtained by addressing Capt. Harris, corner of Eighteenth and G streets, Washington.]

To the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.  
CORRECTION.  
*The Evening Star*, in speaking of the arrest of Mr. Denning, and of his passing through Washington for New-York in military custody, mistakes in one particular, namely, that he is the principal agent or correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. It is sufficient to assert that he has no business connection whatever with the association. As to the remaining part of the article, stating on a rumor that Theodore Barnard (erroneously designated as Mr. Denning's principal assistant) was also arrested and sent away from camp, no such information has reached the Washington agency.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.  
The money to pay the armies of Gens. Rosecrans and Grant has been furnished, and the greater part of the funds to pay the soldiers in North Carolina and the Department of the South has also been issued. Gen. Burnside's army will very soon be paid. A number of paymasters obtained funds for this purpose to-day, and others will be supplied to-morrow.

THE NAHANT AND OTHER VESSELS AT THE BREAKWATER.  
A gentleman who left Lewes, Del., at 8 o'clock this morning reports that the iron-clad steamer *Nahant* is at the Breakwater, having arrived there all right Monday evening.

The sloop-of-war *Monongahela* is also there, having arrived Tuesday night, also a propeller from New-York, loaded with troops.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.  
The President to-day made 89 military nominations to the Senate, including Major-Gens. Heintzelmann, Hooker, and Sumner for promotion for meritorious service, by dating their commissions back to embrace different battles, where they severally distinguished themselves; 20 Brigadiers to be Major-Generals, and 63 Colonels and other officers to be Brigadier-Generals, and three Hospital Chaplains. These nominations were received and severally referred to the Military Committee.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.  
FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, January 21, 1863.  
The United States agent, for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, has demanded from Mr. Ould, the Confederate agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands of the Rebels should be, in compliance with the cartel, at once released.

Mr. Ould has replied that all the officers now in the hands of the Rebels, and captured before the 12th of January—the date of Jeff. Davis's Message—will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank.

All officers captured after the 12th inst. will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they are captured, as indicated in Jeff. Davis's Message. (Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.) Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole as heretofore.

The subject of citizen prisoners is not yet fully settled.

There are now at Richmond 2,000 Union prisoners. Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point to bring them down.

The steamboat *New-York* will leave to-night for Annapolis with 104 Union prisoners, who arrived here to-day from Richmond.

The storm has subsided, and the fleet of schooners have all gone to sea.

A Storm—Arrival of a Flotilla of True Boat—Return of Prisoners.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.  
A violent storm prevailed here yesterday. The boat from Baltimore did not arrive here until about 3 o'clock. I fear of no damage to the shipping. A large fleet of "coasters" which had put in here for harbor, went to sea this afternoon, the "blow" having abated.

The flag of true boat *New-York*, which left here on Sunday for City Point in charge of Capt. James E. Malford, returned about noon to-day with 700 prisoners. We have no news of the "Merrimack."

All is quiet at Norfolk and Suffolk.